

are dependent.

Claim 1-12 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over a U.S. patent to Sell No. 5,365,499 and a U.S. patent to McKay No. 5,883,360. The Examiner explains the rejection by stating that it would have been obvious to adapt the teaching of Sell to include a magnifying lens "between the cover" (i.e., between the cover and the clock face) as suggested by McKay Fig. 5 and that it would have been obvious to provide a light with a switch to turn it on when light is needed.

The rejection is respectfully traversed. The claims all contain limitations neither disclosed nor suggested by the documents relied upon.

Claims 1 and 2 are directed to a clock comprising a face, a light for illuminating the face, and a switch for controlling the light. Means is provided preventing the switch from turning the light on when the clock is stored and enabling the switch to turn the light on when the clock is deployed.

Claims 3-5 are directed to a clock comprising a face and a magnifying lens that can overlie the face so that the lens magnifies the face or can be displaced relative to the face so that it can magnify another object.

Claims 6-11 are directed to a clock comprising a face, a magnifying lens that can overlie the face so that the lens magnifies the face or can be displaced relative to the face so that it can

magnify another object, and a light fixed relative to the lens for illuminating the lens. A switch is provided for controlling the light. A cover covers the lens and face when the clock is stored and uncovers at least the face when the clock is deployed for displaying the time. A shaft is fixed relative to the cover and can pivot about an axis relative to the face and lens to displace the cover from the face. A first pair of contacts is fixed relative to the cover, and a second pair of contacts is fixed relative to the lens. The contacts are sufficiently aligned to enable the switch to turn the light on only when the cover and lens are sufficiently displaced relative to each other.

Claim 12 is directed to a clock comprising a face and a magnifying lens and being capable of assuming a storage configuration and a deployment configuration. The lens and face are adjacent each other in the storage configuration and spaced apart from each other in the deployment configuration so that, in the storage configuration, the overall dimensions of the clock are minimized and, in the deployment configuration, the lens is optimally positioned to magnify the face.

The invention as defined in the application claims is neither disclosed nor suggested by the documents relied upon.

The Sell patent discloses a clock having a lid 14, a display 30, pushbutton switches (Fig. 1) and a snooze bar 28. The lid 14 can be open as in Figs. 1 and 2, substantially closed as in Fig. 3, or closed as in Fig. 4. The snooze feature is not activated in Figs. 1-3. However, by pressing on the lid 14, a boss 32 can be forced downward, thereby forcing a depending portion 29 downward and pushing down on a resilient snap switch 34 that actuates the snooze function

when depressed. The advantage is that snooze function can be actuated merely by pressing on the lid rather than having to find the snooze bar 28.

The McKay patent discloses a watch 10 having a face 14 and a magnifying lens 16 (Fig. 1). The magnifying lens 16 has an "in use" position illustrated in Figs. 1, 4 and 5 and a "rest" position illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, 6 and 7. Fig. 3 also shows detachment of the lens 16 so that the lens can be put to use. In Fig. 1, the lens is shown used to magnify a menu, as in a restaurant. In the embodiment of Fig. 5, lenses 216 and 230 can be used as a telescope or microscope. The lens can pivot about an axis parallel to the plane of its face, as in Fig. 1, or about an axis perpendicular to the plane of its face, as in Fig. 4.

There is no way to combine the teachings of these patents in such a way as to amount to the present invention as defined in the claims. The claims are summarized above. Some key features are noted below.

Claims 1 and 2 specify means for preventing the switch from turning the light on when the clock is stored and enabling the switch to turn the light on when the clock is deployed. No such means is disclosed in the McKay patent for deactivating the button 44 for the light 42 or the button 45 for the light 43 (alternative location in Fig. 1) or for deactivating the buttons 144 and 145 (Fig. 4). No such disclosure is found in the Sell patent either.

Claims 3-5 specify that the magnifying lens can overlie the face so that the lens magnifies the face. The McKay patent specifies that the lens is in the rest position when it overlies the face

(2:57-62). In order to be put to use, lens must be moved so that it does not overlie the face. The figures illustrate the lens in the rest position as being substantially in contact with the face. A lens in that position does not serve a magnifying function.

In the paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 and in Fig. 7 of the application, for example, the lens 20 is disclosed as displaced from the face because of the action of cam groove 28. Thus the lens both overlies the face and magnifies it. This is a function not disclosed by the McKay patent. And, of course, the Sell patent likewise fails to disclose this feature.

Claims 6-11 recite a shaft that is fixed relative to the cover and can pivot about an axis relative to the face and the lens to displace the cover from the face, a first pair of contacts fixed relative to the cover, and a second pair of contacts fixed relative to the lens. The structure is such that the contacts are sufficiently aligned to enable the switch to turn the light on only when the cover and the lens are sufficiently displaced relative to each other. There is nothing in either of the documents relied upon that approximates the recited structure or suggests it in any way.

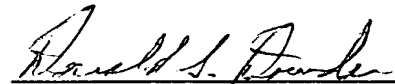
Claim 12 specifies that the lens and face are adjacent each other in the storage configuration and spaced apart from each other in the deployment configuration so that, in the storage configuration, the overall dimensions of the clock are minimized and, in the deployment configuration, the lens is optimally positioned to magnify the face. As indicated above, there is no disclosure in the McKay patent of using the lens to magnify the face, and there is certainly no disclosure in that patent of a structure such that the lens is optimally positioned to magnify the face. Nor does the Sell patent contain such a disclosure.

The other document of record, a U.S. patent to Batt No. 2,679,785, whether considered by itself or in combination with one or both of the documents relied upon, merely fails to disclose or suggest the invention as defined by the claims of the application (see 2:6-15).

For the reasons stated, reconsideration of the application and withdrawal of the outstanding rejection are respectfully requested.

If a telephone call would expedite prosecution of the application, the Examiner is invited to call undersigned counsel.

Respectfully submitted,
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